coffee cultivation to lands for rubber cultivation also, in the case of future applications. The rules may also be made applicable at the option of the owners to lands taken up for the same purpose previous to the issue of the order.

Reply of Government.—A separate representation may be sent in the matter.

SUBJECT No. 134.

Certain privileges to coffee planters.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Pray that coffee planters be given the same privileges as the other raiyats, in the matter of obtaining materials for buildings, fences, etc. If a raiyat owns a small coffee estate even in a different village, he is not given the benefit of the rules.

Reply of Government.—A few specific cases in which existing rules have caused hardship may be brought to the notice of Government.

SUBJECT No. 135.

Permanent coffee title-deed.

Messrs. Subbasetty, Sannegowda, Manjarabad taluk, and Nanjegowda, South Mysore Native Planters' Association.

Summary of discussion.—The European coffee planters hold permanent title-deeds paying kandayam at Rs. 1-8-0 per acre, while the native planters generally do not. If any planter now applies for permanent title-deed he is asked to pay up kandayam of the previous years at the enhanced rate of Rs. 1-8-0, *i.e.*, annas 8 more than what he has already paid. This is a very inconvenient rule as such arrears may amount to a sum equal to the value of the estate itself. Pray therefore that the rules may be so modified as not to levy kandayam for previous years at the enhanced rate. This would be a source of income to Government and an advantage to the planter.

Reply of Government.—The question of revising the assessment on estates held on temporary tenures, is under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 136.

The joint patta system.

(*a*) Mr. Ramaswamiengar, Hassan taluk.
(*b*) Messrs. M. Subba Rao and Syed Rahim Sab, Heggaddevankote taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) When one or more joint khatedars relinquish their patta in favor of another, the transfer of patta is not recognised, but when one of the joint khatedars dies the name of his heir is accepted as joint khatedar. As the two cases are similar, it is prayed that orders may be passed to recognise such transfers.

(*b*) The joint patta system may be revived.

Reply of Government.—(*a*) Cannot be done.

(*b*) Joint pattas cannot be revived.

SUBJECT No. 137.

The names of *hissedars* and co-sharers to be noted in the *khate*.

Messrs. N. D. Naranappa, Hassan Municipality, M. Venkatramaiya, J. Surappa and Narasimhegowda, Channarayapatna taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The patta stands in the name of one person while there are several *hissedars* enjoying portions of lands and paying kandayam thereon. When one of the *hissedars* becomes a defaulter the *pattadar* may not be aware of this. The lands may have to be sold for recovery of the arrears resulting in unnecessary trouble to the *khatedar* and the other *hissedars*. It is prayed that orders may be issued for noting in the *khate* the particulars of kandayam recoverable from each of the

hissedars so as to avoid trouble. Similar entries may also be shown in the *patta* issued to the *khatedar*. In order to make extracts of *khattes* useful to *hissedars*, a separate head may be prescribed in *khate* showing the amount paid by each *hissedar*.

Reply of Government.—The name of the payer will be shewn also in the *khate*.

SUBJECT No. 138.

Receipts to *Shikmi* holders.

Messrs. B. Ramanna and Venkatasubbiah, Krishnarajpete taluk, and Parameswariah, Mandya taluk.

Summary of discussion.—*Khirdi* extracts given to *anubhavadars* of land other than *khatedars* do not give all the particulars as receipt books. It is prayed that raiyats be given receipts with full particulars as are given in the *khate*. *Shikmi* holders may be given receipts for kandayam paid by them giving full particulars as in receipts granted to entire holders of land and the cost for the preparation of such receipts be recovered from the parties concerned.

Reply of Government.—The question of introducing a separate form of receipt for payment of kandayam is under consideration. Persons whose shares are affected by the default of the registered occupant to pay his quota of the kandayam, can obtain sufficient relief by recourse to the provisions of Sections 77 and 78 of the Land Revenue Code.

SUBJECT No. 139.

Rules for conduct of work in Revenue Courts.

Mr. Venkatasamaiya, Chamrajnagar taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In Revenue Courts, cases are not given serial numbers and are disposed of without notice being given to the parties. Some definite rules may be made to rectify these irregularities.

Reply of Government.—There are orders prescribing the maintenance of registers in such cases.

SUBJECT No. 140.

(*a*) Water rate on lands newly converted into wet.
(*b*) Water rate on dry lands.

Messrs. Narasinga Rao, Hunsur taluk, and Doraswami Iyengar, Chamrajnagar taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) Lands classed as 'dry under channels when converted into wet at the cost of raiyats are not classed as wet. Every year raiyats are liable to be fined by Jamabandi Officers for such conversion of dry lands into wet. The request of raiyats to assess such wet lands at wet rates is not complied with. It is prayed that such of the dry lands as are converted into wet be classed as wet or the practice of fining them on *Takrar Takhtas* be discontinued.

(*b*) Instead of levying temporary water rate on lands brought under wet cultivation, wet assessment may be permanently levied in case there is enough of water in the tank. If this is not possible the capacity of the tank may be increased so as to admit of more lands being converted into wet, as levy of temporary water rate causes great hardship and loss to the raiyat, inasmuch as he has to invest money in making the land fit for wet